



Year: 2016

Guidelines for acute management of hyperammonemia in the Middle East region

Alfadhel, Majid ; Mutairi, Fuad Al ; Makhseed, Nawal ; Jasmi, Fatma Al ; Al-Thihli, Khalid ; Al-Jishi, Emtithal ; AlSayed, Moeenaldeen ; Al-Hassnan, Zuhair N ; Al-Murshedi, Fathiya ; Häberle, Johannes ; Ben-Omran, Tawfeg

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Hyperammonemia is a life-threatening event that can occur at any age. If treated, the early symptoms in all age groups could be reversible. If untreated, hyperammonemia could be toxic and cause irreversible brain damage to the developing brain. **OBJECTIVE:** There are major challenges that worsen the outcome of hyperammonemic individuals in the Middle East. These include: lack of awareness among emergency department physicians about proper management of hyperammonemia, strained communication between physicians at primary, secondary, and tertiary hospitals, and shortage of the medications used in the acute management of hyperammonemia. Therefore, the urge to develop regional guidelines is extremely obvious. **METHOD:** We searched PubMed and Embase databases to include published materials from 2011 to 2014 that were not covered by the European guidelines, which was published in 2012. We followed the process of a Delphi conference and involved one preliminary meeting and two follow-up meetings with email exchanges between the Middle East Hyperammonemia and Urea Cycle Disorders Scientific Group regarding each draft of the manuscript. **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:** We have developed consensus guidelines based on the highest available level of evidence. The aim of these guidelines is to homogenize and harmonize the treatment protocols used for patients with acute hyperammonemia, and to provide a resource to not only metabolic physicians, but also physicians who may come in contact with individuals with acute hyperammonemia. **CONCLUSION:** These suggested guidelines aim to ease the challenges faced by physicians dealing with acute hyperammonemia in the region. In addition, guidelines have demonstrated useful collaboration between experts in the region, and provides information that will hopefully improve the outcomes of patients with acute hyperammonemia.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2147/TCRM.S93144>

Posted at the Zurich Open Repository and Archive, University of Zurich

ZORA URL: <https://doi.org/10.5167/uzh-132023>

Journal Article

Published Version



The following work is licensed under a Creative Commons: Attribution-NonCommercial 3.0 Unported (CC BY-NC 3.0) License.

Originally published at:

Alfadhel, Majid; Mutairi, Fuad Al; Makhseed, Nawal; Jasmi, Fatma Al; Al-Thihli, Khalid; Al-Jishi, Emtithal; AlSayed, Moeenaldeen; Al-Hassnan, Zuhair N; Al-Murshedi, Fathiya; Häberle, Johannes; Ben-Omran, Tawfeg (2016). Guidelines for acute management of hyperammonemia in the Middle East region. *Therapeutics and Clinical Risk Management*, 12:479-487.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2147/TCRM.S93144>

Guidelines for acute management of hyperammonemia in the Middle East region

Majid Alfidhel,^{1,2} Fuad Al Mutairi,^{1,2} Nawal Makhseed,³ Fatma Al Jasmi,⁴ Khalid Al-Thihli,⁵ Emtithal Al-Jishi,⁶ Moeenaldeen AlSayed,⁷ Zuhair N Al-Hassnan,^{7,8} Fathiya Al-Murshedi,⁵ Johannes Häberle,⁹ Tawfeg Ben-Omran¹⁰

Middle East Hyperammonemia and Urea Cycle Disorders Scientific Group (MHUSG)

¹Department of Pediatrics, Division of Genetics, ²King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, King Abdulaziz Medical City, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; ³Department of Pediatrics, Jahra Hospital, Ministry of Health, Jahra City, Kuwait; ⁴Department of Pediatric, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, United Arab Emirates University, Al-Ain, United Arab Emirates; ⁵Genetic and Developmental Medicine Clinic, Sultan Qaboos University Hospital, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman; ⁶Salmaniya Medical Complex, Arabian Gulf University, Manama, Bahrain; ⁷Department of Medical Genetics, King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Center, ⁸The National Newborn Screening Program, Ministry of Health, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; ⁹Department of Pediatrics, Division of Metabolism and Children's Research Center, University Children's Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; ¹⁰Division of Clinical and Metabolic Genetics, Department of Pediatrics, Hamad Medical Corporation, Doha, Qatar

Correspondence: Tawfeg Ben-Omran
Division of Clinical and Metabolic Genetics,
Department of Pediatrics, Hamad Medical
Corporation, Mohammed Bin Thani Street PO
Box 3050, Doha, Qatar
Tel +974 44 395 191
Fax +974 44 395 161
Email tawben11@hotmail.com

Majid Alfidhel
Department of Pediatrics, King Saud bin
Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences
(KSAU-HS), King Abdulaziz Medical City,
Riyadh, Sheikh Jabir Al Ahmed Al Sabah Street
PO Box 22490, Riyadh 11426, Saudi Arabia
Tel +966 11 801 1111 ext 12596
Email dralfidhel@gmail.com

Background: Hyperammonemia is a life-threatening event that can occur at any age. If treated, the early symptoms in all age groups could be reversible. If untreated, hyperammonemia could be toxic and cause irreversible brain damage to the developing brain.

Objective: There are major challenges that worsen the outcome of hyperammonemic individuals in the Middle East. These include: lack of awareness among emergency department physicians about proper management of hyperammonemia, strained communication between physicians at primary, secondary, and tertiary hospitals, and shortage of the medications used in the acute management of hyperammonemia. Therefore, the urge to develop regional guidelines is extremely obvious.

Method: We searched PubMed and Embase databases to include published materials from 2011 to 2014 that were not covered by the European guidelines, which was published in 2012. We followed the process of a Delphi conference and involved one preliminary meeting and two follow-up meetings with email exchanges between the Middle East Hyperammonemia and Urea Cycle Disorders Scientific Group regarding each draft of the manuscript.

Results and discussion: We have developed consensus guidelines based on the highest available level of evidence. The aim of these guidelines is to homogenize and harmonize the treatment protocols used for patients with acute hyperammonemia, and to provide a resource to not only metabolic physicians, but also physicians who may come in contact with individuals with acute hyperammonemia.

Conclusion: These suggested guidelines aim to ease the challenges faced by physicians dealing with acute hyperammonemia in the region. In addition, guidelines have demonstrated useful collaboration between experts in the region, and provides information that will hopefully improve the outcomes of patients with acute hyperammonemia.

Keywords: hyperammonemia, inborn errors of metabolism, urea cycle, acute management, ammonia, Middle East

Introduction

Acute hyperammonemia is defined as elevated plasma ammonia levels associated with muscular hypotonia, seizures, vomiting, and impaired consciousness.¹ The clinical features are heterogeneous depending on the age of the patient and on the type and severity of the underlying cause.² The early symptoms in all age groups are loss of appetite and vomiting, which could be reversible if recognized and treated early. In newborns, common early symptoms are poor feeding, vomiting, lethargy, hyperventilation resulting often in respiratory alkalosis, and irritability that rapidly progresses to seizures, deep coma, and even death if not urgently treated. In infants, vomiting mimics pyloric stenosis, cow milk intolerance, or gastroenteritis. In older children and adults, vomiting, protein aversion, ataxia, confusion, disorientation, hallucinations, or abnormal behavior point to central



nervous system or psychiatric disorders.² If untreated, severe hyperammonemia will be neurotoxic and will cause irreversible brain damage both to the developing as well as to the mature brain.^{1–5} Hyperammonemic encephalopathy is associated with high mortality rates.^{6,7} The total duration of a hyperammonemic coma and the extent of hyperammonemia are the most relevant prognostic factors and are negatively correlated with the patient's neurological outcome.^{6–8} Therefore, prompt identification and treatment of hyperammonemia are vital to optimize the outcome.

In the Middle East, the prevalence of urea cycle disorders and organic acidemias, which are the major causes of hyperammonemia, is probably higher than in other parts of the world.^{9–12} This is most likely due to the high rate of consanguinity leading to increased autosomal recessive disorders in the region.^{13–16} In addition to the high prevalence, there are several major challenges that must be considered as risk factors for the outcome of hyperammonemic individuals in the Middle East. These include lack of awareness of health care professionals about prompt diagnosis and adequate management of hyperammonemia, strained communication between physicians at primary, secondary, and tertiary hospitals, and lack of knowledge and availability of the diagnostic tools and medications required in the acute management of hyperammonemia. Finally, the recognition of late onset and milder cases diagnosed in adulthood would require the particular alertness among internists and adult intensive care units, a goal certainly not yet everywhere achieved. Based on these considerations, we regard the development of regional guidelines for the acute management of hyperammonemia as urgent and a chance to improve the patients' outcome in the Middle East. In this article, therefore, we have developed consensus guidelines that in particular address the unique situation in the Middle East and have based them on the highest available level of evidence. The aim of these guidelines is to homogenize and harmonize the various regional treatment protocols currently used for patients with acute hyperammonemia, and to provide a resource for metabolic specialists and likewise for physicians who may come in contact with individuals with acute hyperammonemia.

Method

We have based our guidelines on the European guidelines,¹⁷ published in 2012, which followed a strict methodological protocol. To include all relevant recent information, we searched PubMed and Embase databases to include published materials from 2011 to 2014 that were not covered by the European guidelines.^{1,6,18–38} Development of the present

guidelines followed the process of a Delphi conference and involved one preliminary meeting and two follow-up meetings with email exchanges between the Middle East Hyperammonemia and Urea Cycle Disorders Scientific Group regarding each draft of the manuscript. The Middle East Hyperammonemia and Urea Cycle Disorders Scientific Group include an expert panel of metabolic specialists from countries in the Middle East as well as renowned international advisors. The process of guideline development followed Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development, and Evaluation methodology of classifying the evidence.^{39,40} Although these guidelines are developed with highest accuracy, such guidelines should be considered as recommendations that aim at guiding physicians, but should not be considered as a protocol that is blindly followed. In particular, as each patient is an individual and each situation may vary from what is described here, all medical decisions must be carefully made on an individual basis.

Evidence levels were classified in accordance with the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development, and Evaluation methodology.^{39–42}

Results and discussion

The first part of the results and discussion will focus on identifying unknown patients at risk for hyperammonemia. We regard an earlier identification of affected patients with high index of suspicion as a key to overall improved prognosis. The second part describes recommendations for the acute management of hyperammonemia and is divided into several sections according to practical considerations. Finally, other issues related to management and prognosis of hyperammonemia will be discussed. Embedded in the discussion are some answers to valid questions that may rise during the management of hyperammonemia in an emergency setting.

Although these guidelines are built upon previously published guidelines, the novelty of these guidelines is the focus on answers to many practical questions that were not discussed in depth in the previously published materials.^{17,43} Examples for practical aspects are: the meaning and definition of a high caloric intake, the normal ammonia levels according to the age, the amount of potassium in intravenous (IV) fluids when hyperammonemia scavengers are used. Additionally, the responsible person for insertion of the line(s) for dialysis, and the dosage of insulin if it is used during initial management of hyperammonemia are discussed. The protocol and suggested guidelines are summarized in Tables 1 and 2, respectively.

Table 1 Protocol for acute management of primary hyperammonemia based on ammonia level

Ammonia level ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Undiagnosed case	Diagnosed case
Above upper limit of normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop protein intake • Give IV glucose at an appropriate dosage to prevent catabolism \pm insulin 	Same as Undiagnosed case
>100 but <250 (in neonate >150 but <250)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as above • Start drug treatment with nitrogen scavengers (L-arginine and AMMONUL[®]) • Start carnitine, biotin, vitamin B12 • Start Carbaglu[®] • Start lipid IV 2–3 g/kg to give higher calories 	Start medications and nitrogen scavengers according to the protocol of each disorder
250–500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as above • Prepare for CRRT • Begin CRRT, if no rapid drop of ammonia within 3–6 hours 	Same as Undiagnosed case
>500	Start CRRT with above measure	

Abbreviations: IV, intravenous; CRRT, continuous renal replacement therapy.

Table 2 Summary of protocol of acute management of hyperammonemia

- Basic life support (CAB)
- Stop all source of protein both enteral and parenteral nutrition for a maximum of 24–48 hours
- Check glucose level (GlucoCheck)
- Insert an IV line (central and peripheral) and take blood for ammonia (NH_3), blood gases, Chem I, and CBC, blood C/S (peripheral and central if patient has central line). Liver transaminases, Ca, alkaline phosphatase as STAT order
- Ammonia should be taken with precaution (without tourniquet, transported in ice water to the laboratory, separated within 30 minutes of collection, and analyzed immediately)
- Start 1.5 to double maintenance IVF as D10%, 0.45 NS + KCl 30 meq/L until serum K result is available, then adjust accordingly
- Call the pharmacy to prepare the medications and intralipid (see dosages in Tables 1 and 4)
- Call biochemical geneticist (metabolic) on call
- Consider starting insulin if hyperglycemia develops (glucose >10 mmol/L) at dose of 0.05–0.1 unit/kg/h and titrate up until blood glucose controlled (keep GlucoCheck 6.5–10 mmol/L). Total glucose requirements (mg/kg/min) depends on the age (0–1 year: 8–10, 1–3 years: 7–8, 4–6 years: 6–7, 7–12 years: 5–6, adolescent: 4–5, adults: 3–4)
- If ammonia >100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ in infants, children, and adults; and >150 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ in neonates start loading dose of combined sodium benzoate and sodium phenylacetate (AMMONUL[®]) and arginine (see Tables 1 and 4)
- Start IV intralipid 20% 2–3 g/kg/day to give additional calories (if fatty acid oxidation defects are excluded)
- If the patient is on combined sodium benzoate and phenylacetate (AMMONUL[®]) or arginine give KCl 40 meq/L because they cause hyperchloremic hypokalemic metabolic acidosis. KCl can be given through peripheral line up to 60 meq/L; rate must not exceed 0.125 meq/kg/h
- Start dialysis if ammonia >300–500 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ in neonates and children and there is no response to the medical treatment within 4 hours. Consult ICU and nephrology team if you anticipate starting dialysis in the next few hours
- Reloading has to be done carefully, in particular during the first 24 hours, as cumulative doses of >750 mg/kg/24 h of combined sodium benzoate and phenylacetate (AMMONUL) have been shown to be associated with development of toxicity (vomiting, lethargy). Reloading only in neonates with severe disorders or those who are undergoing dialysis, and should be spaced at least 6 hours
- In an undiagnosed acute case also start N-carbamylglutamate (Carbaglu[®]). It only exists as an enteral form, so it is generally given by NG tube. Give 100 mg/kg once followed by 50 mg/kg q 6 h. Once it is clear that the patient does not have NAGS or CPS1 deficiency or organic acidemias, it should be stopped
- In an undiagnosed acute case, start levocarnitine IV/PO 100 mg/kg/day divided q 6–8 h, hydroxycobalamin 1 mg IM/IV/PO, and biotin 10 mg IV/PO
- Give glucose polymers, or protein-free formulas (eg, Pro-phree, Polycose, or Maxijul) through PO/NG as tolerated to give additional calories
- Do not decrease dextrose rate or amount and do not stop calorie delivery in the acute stage for any reason (eg, medications, fluid bolus, or hyperglycemia) as this can precipitate hypoglycemia and catabolism, which will further worsen the patient's condition
- Call metabolic dietitian on call
- If patient has a known diagnosis, do not stop other oral chronic medications (in case of vomiting, convert to IV forms if available)
- Antibiotics may be started if there is any evidence of sepsis. Ammonia, electrolyte, and blood gases analysis need to be done at regular intervals during this acceleration of management stage. The frequency is dictated by the patient's condition and the speed at which results can be obtained
- Protein should be reintroduced within 24–48 hours of initiation of therapy even if the patient is on dialysis

Abbreviations: CBC, complete blood count; CAB, circulation, airway, breathing; Chem I, Na, K, Cl, creatinine; C/S, culture and sensitivity; Ca, calcium; NAGS, N-acetylglutamate synthase; CPS1, carbamoyl phosphate synthetase I; IVF, intravenous fluid; D10, dextrose 10%; NS, normal saline; NG, nasogastric; h, hours; IM, intramuscular; IV, intravenous; PO, peroral.

Identifying unknown patients at risk for hyperammonemia

When to order ammonia analysis?

Patients from all age groups who present with encephalopathy of unknown etiology should undergo measurements of plasma ammonia (NH_3).¹⁷ The signs and symptoms of hyperammonemia can vary according to age, but are nonspecific in all age groups. In neonates, lethargy, poor feeding, and vomiting are frequent; it may progress to central hyperventilation, seizures, coma, and death if left untreated. In older children, symptoms include unexplained change in consciousness, unexplained or unusual neurological or psychiatric illness, and acute liver failure. Chronically, hyperammonemia can present as recurrent vomiting, headache, ataxia, strange behavior, especially if it occurs episodically, developmental delay, and aversion to protein. It is strongly recommended to consider ammonia measurement in all encephalopathic patients, especially in newborns who require a septic screen and are sick looking at the same time.^{1,2,17,23,25} Hospitals may also decide to install an automatic red flag as warning for certain clinical circumstances as recently suggested.²³

Statement #1: strong recommendation, low quality evidence (1C)

Any individual at any age who presents with any of the following symptoms should undergo prompt plasma ammonia determination:

- Acute unexplained encephalopathy
- Acute neurological illness
- Suspected sepsis in a newborn
- Developmental delay of unknown cause
- Recurrent vomiting
- Acute liver failure, elevated transaminases of unknown cause
- Ataxia
- Headache, especially if episodic in women
- Coma or stupor
- Psychiatric symptoms
- Aversion to protein.

Initial management when hyperammonemia is suspected

Once hyperammonemia is suspected, the patient should be managed in a hospital with access to basic metabolic tests, first-line hyperammonemia medications, dialysis facilities, and metabolic specialists. If any of these elements are not available, the patient should be transferred without delay to a specialist center after stabilization according to basic life support (circulation, airway, and breathing), addressing vital signs

as with any critically ill patient and including blood glucose monitoring.⁴⁴ In addition, the following should be done:

1. Insert IV lines, if possible as a central venous access. If this cannot be achieved, an intraosseous access could be an alternative.
2. Maintain airway: intubate and ventilate if necessary.
3. Adequate rehydration using minimum of dextrose 10% glucose and high calorie intake, maintain normal blood pressure, and add vasopressors if necessary.
4. Take blood and urine samples as outlined in Table 3.

What ammonia levels require immediate action?

The normal ammonia level varies based on the patient's age. There is no scientifically sound consensus about the upper normal limit for each age group. However, in general hyperammonemia is considered if plasma ammonia is $>50 \mu\text{mol/L}$ in infants, children, and adults and $>100 \mu\text{mol/L}$ in newborns.^{25,45} Other authors have described the normal reference range as follows: up to 7 days: $94 \mu\text{mol/L}$, 8–30 days: $80 \mu\text{mol/L}$, 1 month–15 years: $48 \mu\text{mol/L}$, and >15 years: $26 \mu\text{mol/L}$.⁴⁶ It should be highlighted that the values presented here should be considered as decision limits; the normal reference ranges of individual laboratories should be used for clinical interpretation. An alert system for nurses and clinicians should be active in the lab in case ammonia is above the reference range and this must be reported immediately to the health care professional in charge of the patient.

Table 3 Laboratory testing that should be done in any patient suspected of having hyperammonemia

Ammonia
Glucose
Venous/arterial blood gas
Electrolytes (including calcium)
Anion gap
Blood urea nitrogen
Creatinine
Liver transaminases
Bilirubin
Albumin
Alkaline phosphatase
Lactate
Lipase (if symptoms indicate)
Blood culture
Complete blood count
Acylcarnitine profile (tandem mass spectrometry), total and free carnitine
Plasma amino acids
Save a blood sample for DNA banking and DNA testing (if genotype is not known)
Urine ketones (healthy infants should not have any)
Urine organic acids (obtained within 2 hours of presentation by any method of collection)
Urine for orotic acid

Statement #2: strong recommendation, low quality evidence (IC)

The normal reference ranges of individual laboratories should be used for clinical interpretation. In general, hyperammonemia requires further action, if plasma ammonia is $>50 \mu\text{mol/L}$ in infants, children, and adults and $>100 \mu\text{mol/L}$ in neonates. The given limits of plasma ammonia are decision limits (Table 1).

What precaution must be taken for testing of ammonia?

False-positive hyperammonemia is not uncommon; therefore, several precautions should be taken into consideration when collecting blood samples to measure ammonia:

- A free-flowing venous (or arterial) blood sample without tourniquet should be collected into a tube containing an anticoagulant (eg, lithium or heparin).
- The sample should be placed in ice water, transported to the laboratory, and analyzed immediately. Results should be available within 60 minutes of drawing the samples.

Statement #3: strong recommendation, moderate quality evidence (IB)

Ammonia should be measured in an emergency setting with results available in 60 minutes.

Statement #4: strong recommendation, low quality evidence (IC)

It is crucial to take blood for plasma amino acids and urine for organic acids and orotic acid before starting the treatment; however, urine sampling must not delay start of treatment.

What are the key elements of the initial management once hyperammonemia is identified?

Reversal of catabolism

- Stop all sources of protein temporarily (for a maximum of 24–48 h).
- Call the pharmacy to prepare the medications and glucose/lipid infusions (see dosages in Table 4).
- Check blood glucose regularly (GlucoseCheck).
- Start high caloric intake in form of IV dextrose 10%, or higher if appropriate, at the rate of 1.5 times to double of maintenance requirements, with age-dependent glucose requirement (in mg/kg/min for 0–1 years: 8–10, 1–3 years: 7–8, 4–6 years: 6–7, 7–12 years: 5–6, adolescents: 4–5, adults: 3–4).⁴⁷
- If fatty acid oxidation defects are excluded, intralipid infusions should be started at 2–3 g/kg/day to give additional calories.^{17,48}

What do we mean by high caloric intake?

It means covering at least 110% of the recommended daily allowance in order to shut down endogenous protein breakdown (recommended daily allowance: for newborn and infant: 110–120 kcal/kg/day, for 1–3 years: 100 kcal/kg/day, for 4–6 years: 90 kcal/kg/day, for 7–10 years: 70 kcal/kg/day, for 11–14 years: 50–55 kcal/kg/day).⁴⁷

Statement #5: strong recommendation, low quality evidence (IC)

High index and early clinical suspicion as well as prompt diagnosis of hyperammonemia are vital to have a good outcome. The treatment of hyperammonemia should be started without delay unless a decision for withdrawal of treatment and for palliative care is made.

What drugs are used to treat hyperammonemia?

Sodium benzoate and sodium phenylacetate are ammonia scavengers that bypass the urea cycle by conjugation of benzoate with glycine to generate hippurate, and of phenylacetate with glutamine to generate phenylacetylglutamine, which are then excreted in urine. L-Arginine is a metabolite within the urea cycle and can help the urea cycle to run again if it is interrupted due to arginine deficiency resulting from a block within the urea cycle. Carbaglu® (*N*-carbamyl-L-glutamate) can replace *N*-acetylglutamate as an activator of mitochondrial carbamoyl phosphate synthetase 1, the first enzyme of the urea cycle.^{17,49,50} The dosages of medications, mechanism of action, route, and side effects are summarized in Table 4.

Dialysis

What is the indication of dialysis?

Neonates and children

Continuous venovenous hemodiafiltration should be started in neonates and children who have ammonia levels of $>500 \mu\text{mol/L}$ or even at lower levels if there has been an inadequate response to medical management after 4 hours, which is the estimated time for preparing dialysis, including vascular access.⁵¹

Statement #6: strong recommendation, low quality evidence (IC)

Dialysis is indicated in neonates and children with ammonia levels 300–500 $\mu\text{mol/L}$. Dialysis should be strongly considered in neonates and children with ammonia $>500 \mu\text{mol/L}$ or when there is no response to the treatment. Consult intensive care unit and nephrology team, if you anticipate starting dialysis in the next few hours.

Table 4 Medications used in acute management of hyperammonemia and their dosages

Medications	Mechanism of action	Dosage	Route	Adverse reaction*
Sodium benzoate ^a	Conjugation with glycine to form hippuric acid	Weight ≤ 20 kg: 250 mg/kg as loading dose over 90 minutes followed by 250–500 mg/kg/day Weight > 20 kg: 5.5 g/m ² as loading dose over 90 minutes followed by 5.5 g/m ² /day ^b	IV	Cardiovascular: hypotension Dermatologic: injection site reaction Electrolytes imbalance: hyperglycemia, hypokalemia, hyponatremia Gastrointestinal: vomiting, diarrhea CNS: altered mental status, seizure, cerebral edema Other: fever Same as for Sodium benzoate
Sodium phenylacetate ^a	Conjugation with glutamine to form phenylacetylglutamine	Same as for Sodium benzoate	IV	Same as for Sodium benzoate
AMMONUL ^{®c}	Contains both sodium benzoate and sodium phenylacetate	Same as for Sodium benzoate	IV (AMMONUL [®] could be given through peripheral line on limited basis)	Same as for Sodium benzoate
L-Arginine	As an intermediate metabolite in the urea cycle. It can improve the flow through the urea cycle and thereby improves ammonia removal	250–400 mg/kg/day as loading dose over 90 minutes followed by 250–400 mg/kg/day	IV	Hyperchloremic metabolic alkalosis, hypokalemia, elevated BUN and creatinine levels, flushing, nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, bloating, numbness, headache
Carbaglu [®] (carglumic acid) ^d	Replace N-acetylglutamate as an activator of mitochondrial carbamoyl phosphate synthetase, the first enzyme of the urea cycle	100 mg/kg bolus per NG tube, then 25–62.5 mg/kg every 6 hours	NG	Abdominal pain, diarrhea, vomiting, anemia, otitis media, tonsillitis, nasopharyngitis, fever, headache

Notes: ^aIt should be given through central line, however, could be given peripherally on limited basis. ^bIf on hemodialysis/hemodiafiltration, maintenance doses should be increased to 350 mg/kg/day (or proportional increase for body surface-based dose calculation). ^cIt is supplied as a vial of 50 mL or 5,000 mg constituted of concentrated, aqueous 10% sodium benzoate and 10% sodium phenylacetate solution. Thus, each mL provides 100 mg of sodium benzoate and 100 mg of sodium phenylacetate in water. According to the prescribing information, AMMONUL must be diluted with sterile dextrose injection, 10% at ≥ 25 mL/kg before administration. ^dIt is supplied as 200 mg tablet; 5 or 60 tablets in a polypropylene bottle with polyethylene cap and desiccant unit. *Generally all the drugs are well tolerated and adverse reactions are only relevant if dosages are very high.

Abbreviations: BUN, blood urea nitrogen; IV, intravenous; NG, nasogastric; CNS, central nervous system.

Adults

In adults, hemodialysis (HD) or continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT) in the form of continuous venovenous hemofiltration is the first-line therapy in case of acute hyperammonemia. Dialysis should be started as soon as possible when ammonia exceeds 200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$.¹⁷

Statement #7: strong recommendation, low quality evidence (1C)

Dialysis is the first-line treatment in acute hyperammonemia decompensations in adults.

What is the method of choice for dialysis?

Dialysis choices usually include HD and CRRT. Alternatively, but only in centers that lack the ability or expertise to perform extracorporeal therapy, peritoneal dialysis (PD) can be utilized. However, PD clears ammonia at a lower rate than hemodialysis modalities. HD is intermittent and gives highest ammonia clearance.¹⁸ However, in neonates, HD is difficult to perform due to technical challenges and a high risk of complications, for example, concerning the

maintenance of an adequate blood pressure. Therefore, CRRT including continuous venovenous hemofiltration or continuous venovenous hemodiafiltration is the preferred method.^{17,18,52} It is very important to emphasize that at this stage, fast action is required to prevent brain injury; therefore, the line for dialysis should be inserted immediately. Every place should develop its own protocol for who should insert the dialysis line depending on the local resources. The catheter of dialysis can be removed after the plasma ammonia level has been stable in the normal range for at least a day. However, keeping the catheter in place should be balanced with the risk of maintaining the patient in an anticoagulated state.

Exchange transfusions should be avoided.¹⁷ Ammonia scavenger therapy needs to be continued during dialysis.

Statement #8: strong recommendation, moderate quality evidence (1B)

The method of choice for dialysis is CRRT, preferably hemodiafiltration. Peritoneal dialysis is a far less effective method. Exchange transfusions should be avoided.

Statement #9: strong recommendation, low quality evidence (1C)

The line for dialysis should be inserted immediately by the most experienced physician (depending on the local resources).

Statement #10: weak recommendation, low quality evidence (2C)

Ammonia scavenger therapy needs to be continued during dialysis.

Nutrition

The metabolic dietitian should be involved immediately after diagnosis of a hyperammonemic patient. Initially, all protein intakes must be stopped and high calories (IV) must be provided as soon as possible. Additional calories may be given by nasogastric (NG) tube using glucose polymers, or protein-free formulas (eg, Polycose, Maxijul, or Pro-phree formulas) if not contraindicated.

Protein should be reintroduced as soon as ammonia level is 80–100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ to maximize caloric intake and this should not be delayed more than 24–48 hours. If there is hyperglycemia, start insulin drip and do not decrease the rate of dextrose infusion.

Statement #11: strong recommendation, low quality evidence (1C)

In management of acute hyperammonemia, it is essential to achieve high caloric intake by giving IV dextrose 10% or higher if appropriate with age-dependent glucose requirement and IV lipid emulsion (if a fatty acid oxidation disorder has been excluded).

Protein should be reintroduced when ammonia returns to 80–100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ and this should not be delayed more than 24–48 hours. Protein should be reintroduced after 48 hours even if ammonia is still $>100 \mu\text{mol/L}$.

Practical issues that may arise during management of acute hyperammonemia**Statement #12:**

- Ondansetron (0.15 mg/kg) could be given to avoid vomiting when boluses of the ammonia scavengers are given,⁵³ strong recommendation, low quality evidence (1C).
- Laxative: Treat constipation aggressively since ammonia is also produced from urea breakdown by intestinal bacteria,^{54,55} strong recommendation, low quality evidence (1C).
- If patient not diagnosed, consider additional administration of carnitine 100 mg/kg IV, hydroxycobalamin 1 mg intramuscular/intravenous, and biotin 10 mg IV/peroral,¹⁷ strong recommendation, moderate quality evidence (1B).
- Antibiotics: Preferred to continue or initiate them as prophylaxis, strong recommendation, low quality evidence (1C).
- Hyperventilation: When patient is ventilated, it is recommended to perform moderate hyperventilation to counteract cerebral edema,⁴³ strong recommendation, low quality evidence (1C).
- Mannitol: It has not been demonstrated to be effective in managing cerebral edema caused by hyperammonemia and therefore, it should not be given,⁴³ strong recommendation, low quality evidence (1C).
- Steroids should be avoided as they increase the amount of protein turnover and hence increase the nitrogen load,⁴³ strong recommendation, low quality evidence (1C).
- Glucose and insulin can serve as suppressors of catabolism, but their use require care. Consider insulin if hyperglycemia develops (blood glucose level $>10 \text{ mmol/L}$) at dose of 0.05–0.1 unit/kg/h and titrate up until blood glucose controlled. The presence of glycosuria is an indication for continued administration of IV regular insulin at a rate that keeps glucose levels between 6.5 and 10 mmol/L, weak recommendation, low quality evidence (2C).
- Valproic acid should be avoided in any patient who has known risk for hyperammonemia. It is known to decrease urea cycle function by inhibition of *N*-acetylglutamate synthase,⁵⁶ strong recommendation, low quality evidence (1C).
- NaHCO_3 : Not recommended except if there is refractory acidosis, weak recommendation, low quality evidence (2C).
- Citrulline: A clear diagnosis should be made before supplementing the patient with citrulline. Patients with argininosuccinate synthetase and argininosuccinate lyase deficiency have elevated citrulline,⁴³ strong recommendation, moderate quality evidence (1B).
- If the patient is on combined sodium benzoate and phenylacetate (AMMONUL[®]) or arginine give KCl 40 meq/L because they cause hyperchloremic hypokalemic metabolic acidosis. KCl can be given through peripheral line up to 60 meq/L, rate must not exceed 0.125 meq/kg/h, weak recommendation, low quality evidence (2C).
- KCl can be given in the same line with lipid and ammonia scavengers, weak recommendation, low quality evidence (2C).

14. Combined sodium benzoate and sodium phenylacetate (AMMONUL[®]) can be given through peripheral lines, if no central line can be established, strong recommendation, low quality evidence (1C).
15. Reloading of ammonia scavengers should only be considered in neonates with severe hyperammonemic decompensation or those who are undergoing dialysis, and should be given with great caution to avoid adverse effects due to increased serum drug concentrations,⁴³ strong recommendation, low quality evidence (1C).

Prognosis

Poor prognostic factors in such cases include the following:

- Hyperammonemic coma has lasted more than 3 days.^{17,57}
- Intracranial pressure is clearly increased.¹⁷
- High level and long duration of hyperammonemia.¹⁷

Statement #13: strong recommendation, low quality evidence (1C)

Neurodevelopmental prognosis is mainly dependent on total duration of coma, peak ammonia levels, and number of episodes of hyperammonemia. Additional studies are needed to identify other potential contributing factors.

Conclusion

In summary, there are several challenges and obstacles that clinicians face as they try to select the appropriate management protocol for acute hyperammonemia. These suggested guidelines aim to ease these challenges. However, the rarity of these diseases has resulted in mostly low evidence level for the statements made here, which corresponds to inferences derived from none analytical studies, such as case reports or case series or from expert opinion. Therefore, the recommendations contained herein should not be considered infallible or absolute.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Erik Brouwer from SOBI, Swedish Orphan Biovitrum for his valuable contribution. The Middle East Hyperammonemia and Urea Cycle Disorders Scientific Group meetings were organized with the help and financial support of SOBI, Swedish Orphan Biovitrum, but the company has no influence on the scientific contents of these guidelines.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References

1. Auron A, Brophy PD. Hyperammonemia in review: pathophysiology, diagnosis, and treatment. *Pediatr Nephrol*. 2012;27(2):207–222.
2. Haberle J. Clinical practice: the management of hyperammonemia. *Eur J Pediatr*. 2011;170(1):21–34.
3. Braissant O. Current concepts in the pathogenesis of urea cycle disorders. *Mol Genet Metab*. 2010;100(Suppl 1):S3–S12.
4. Braissant O, McLin VA, Cudalbu C. Ammonia toxicity to the brain. *J Inherit Metab Dis*. 2013;36(4):595–612.
5. Gropman AL, Summar M, Leonard JV. Neurological implications of urea cycle disorders. *J Inherit Metab Dis*. 2007;30(6):865–879.
6. Kido J, Nakamura K, Mitsubuchi H, et al. Long-term outcome and intervention of urea cycle disorders in Japan. *J Inherit Metab Dis*. 2012;35(5):777–785.
7. Msall M, Batshaw ML, Suss R, Brusilow SW, Mellits ED. Neurologic outcome in children with inborn errors of urea synthesis. Outcome of urea-cycle enzymopathies. *N Engl J Med*. 1984;310(23):1500–1505.
8. Picca S, Dionisi-Vici C, Abeni D, et al. Extracorporeal dialysis in neonatal hyperammonemia: modalities and prognostic indicators. *Pediatr Nephrol*. 2001;16(11):862–867.
9. Al-Shamsi A, Hertecant JL, Al-Hamad S, Souid AK, Al-Jasmi F. Mutation spectrum and birth prevalence of inborn errors of metabolism among Emiratis: a study from Tawam Hospital Metabolic Center, United Arab Emirates. *Sultan Qaboos Univ Med J*. 2014;14(1):e42–e49.
10. Moammar H, Cheriyan G, Mathew R, Al-Sanna N. Incidence and patterns of inborn errors of metabolism in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia, 1983–2008. *Ann Saudi Med*. 2010;30(4):271–277.
11. Saadallah AA, Rashed MS. Newborn screening: experiences in the Middle East and North Africa. *J Inherit Metab Dis*. 2007;30(4):482–489.
12. Joshi SN, Hashim J, Venugopalan P. Pattern of inborn errors of metabolism in an Omani population of the Arabian Peninsula. *Ann Trop Paediatr*. 2002;22(1):93–96.
13. El-Mouzan MI, Al-Salloum AA, Al-Herbish AS, Qurachi MM, Al-Omar AA. Regional variations in the prevalence of consanguinity in Saudi Arabia. *Saudi Med J*. 2007;28(12):1881–1884.
14. Tadmouri GO, Al Ali MT, Al-Haj Ali S, Al Khaja N. CTGA: the database for genetic disorders in Arab populations. *Nucleic Acids Res*. 2006;34(Database issue):D602–D606.
15. Tadmouri GO, Nair P, Obeid T, Al Ali MT, Al Khaja N, Hamamy HA. Consanguinity and reproductive health among Arabs. *Reprod Health*. 2009;6:17.
16. Al-Owain M, Al-Zaidan H, Al-Hassnan Z. Map of autosomal recessive genetic disorders in Saudi Arabia: concepts and future directions. *Am J Med Genet A*. 2012;158A(10):2629–2640.
17. Haberle J, Boddaert N, Burlina A, et al. Suggested guidelines for the diagnosis and management of urea cycle disorders. *Orphanet J Rare Dis*. 2012;7:32.
18. Baumgartner MR, Horster F, Dionisi-Vici C, et al. Proposed guidelines for the diagnosis and management of methylmalonic and propionic acidemia. *Orphanet J Rare Dis*. 2014;9:130.
19. Rafique M. Emerging trends in management of propionic acidemia. *Arq Bras Endocrinol Metabol*. 2014;58(3):237–242.
20. Lee HH, Poon KH, Lai CK, et al. Hyperornithinaemia-hyperammonaemia-homocitrullinuria syndrome: a treatable genetic liver disease warranting urgent diagnosis. *Hong Kong Med J*. 2014;20(1):63–66.
21. Van Leynseele A, Jansen A, Goyens P, et al. Early treatment of a child with NAGS deficiency using N-carbamyl glutamate results in a normal neurological outcome. *Eur J Pediatr*. 2014;173(12):1635–1638.
22. Nakamura K, Yamane K, Shinohara K, et al. Hyperammonemia in idiopathic epileptic seizure. *Am J Emerg Med*. 2013;31(10):1486–1489.
23. Vergano SA, Crossette JM, Cusick FC, Desai BR, Deardorff MA, Sondheimer N. Improving surveillance for hyperammonemia in the newborn. *Mol Genet Metab*. 2013;110(1–2):102–105.
24. Tummolo A, Favia V, Bellantuono R, et al. Successful early management of a female patient with a metabolic stroke due to ornithine transcarbamylase deficiency. *Pediatr Emerg Care*. 2013;29(5):656–658.

25. Haberle J. Clinical and biochemical aspects of primary and secondary hyperammonemic disorders. *Arch Biochem Biophys*. 2013;536(2): 101–108.
26. Lamb S, Aye CY, Murphy E, Mackillop L. Multidisciplinary management of ornithine transcarbamylase (OTC) deficiency in pregnancy: essential to prevent hyperammonemic complications. *BMJ Case Rep*. 2013;2013:bcr2012007416.
27. Chan E, McQueen F. Valproate-induced hyperammonaemia superimposed upon severe neuropsychiatric lupus: a case report and review of the literature. *Clin Rheumatol*. 2013;32(3):403–407.
28. Tranah TH, Vijay GK, Ryan JM, Shawcross DL. Systemic inflammation and ammonia in hepatic encephalopathy. *Metab Brain Dis*. 2013;28(1):1–5.
29. Zhang Y, Landau YE, Miller DT, Marsden D, Berry GT, Kellogg MD. Recurrent unexplained hyperammonemia in an adolescent with arginase deficiency. *Clin Biochem*. 2012;45(18):1583–1586.
30. Mehta N, Kirk PC, Holder R, Precheur HV. Urea cycle disorder – argininosuccinic lyase deficiency. *Spec Care Dentist*. 2012;32(4): 155–159.
31. Oliva Rodriguez R, Suleiman Martos Y, Pereira Cunill JL, Serrano Aguayo P, Garcia Alfaro C, Garcia Luna PP. Hyperammonemic encephalopathy: nutritional assessment and management of a case. *Nutr Hosp*. 2012;27(1):303–305.
32. Nagamani SC, Erez A, Lee B. Argininosuccinate lyase deficiency. *Genet Med*. 2012;14(5):501–507.
33. Iyer H, Sen M, Prasad C, Rupar CA, Lindsay RM. Coma, hyperammonemia, metabolic acidosis, and mutation: lessons learned in the acute management of late onset urea cycle disorders. *Hemodial Int*. 2012;16(1):95–100.
34. Bergmann KR, McCabe J, Smith TR, Guillaume DJ, Sarafoglou K, Gupta S. Late-onset ornithine transcarbamylase deficiency: treatment and outcome of hyperammonemic crisis. *Pediatrics*. 2014;133(4): e1072–e1076.
35. Cartagena A, Prasad AN, Rupar CA, et al. Recurrent encephalopathy: NAGS (N-acetylglutamate synthase) deficiency in adults. *Can J Neurol Sci*. 2013;40(1):3–9.
36. Labarthe F, Tardieu M, de Parscau L, Lamireau D. Clinical presentation of inborn metabolic diseases in the neonatal period. *Arch Pediatr*. 2012;19(9):953–958.
37. Gupta N, Kabra M. Acute management of sick infants with suspected inborn errors of metabolism. *Indian J Pediatr*. 2011;78(7): 854–859.
38. Picca S, Dionisi-Vici C, Bartuli A, et al. Short-term survival of hyperammonemic neonates treated with dialysis. *Pediatr Nephrol*. 2015; 30(5):839–847.
39. Andrews J, Guyatt G, Oxman AD, et al. GRADE guidelines: 14. Going from evidence to recommendations: the significance and presentation of recommendations. *J Clin Epidemiol*. 2013;66(7):719–725.
40. Balshem H, Helfand M, Schunemann HJ, et al. GRADE guidelines: 3. Rating the quality of evidence. *J Clin Epidemiol*. 2011;64(4):401–406.
41. Guyatt GH, Norris SL, Schulman S, et al. Methodology for the development of antithrombotic therapy and prevention of thrombosis guidelines. Antithrombotic Therapy and Prevention of Thrombosis, 9th ed: American College of Chest Physicians Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guidelines. *Chest*. 2012;141(2 Suppl):53S–70S.
42. Terracciano L, Brozek J, Compalati E, Schunemann H. GRADE system: new paradigm. *Curr Opin Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2010;10(4): 377–383.
43. Summar M. Current strategies for the management of neonatal urea cycle disorders. *J Pediatr*. 2001;138(1 Suppl):S30–S39.
44. Hazinski MF, Nolan JP, Billi JE, et al. Part 1: Executive summary: 2010 International Consensus on Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care Science with Treatment Recommendations. *Circulation*. 2010;122(16 Suppl 2):S250–S275.
45. Colombo JP, Peheim E, Kretschmer R, Dauwalder H, Sidiropoulos D. Plasma ammonia concentrations in newborns and children. *Clin Chim Acta*. 1984;138(3):283–291.
46. Nagamani SCS, Erez A, Lee B. Argininosuccinate lyase deficiency. In: Pagon RA, Adam MP, Ardinger HH, Wallace SE, Amemiya A, Bean LJH, Bird TD, Fong CT, Mefford HC, Smith RJH, Stephens K, editors. *SourceGeneReviews®* [Internet]. Seattle (WA): University of Washington, Seattle; 1993–2016. February 3, 2011. [updated February 2, 2012].
47. Association CD. *Manual of Clinical Dietetics*. 5 edition. Chicago, IL: American Dietetic Association; 1996.
48. Chapman KA, Gropman A, MacLeod E, et al. Acute management of propionic acidemia. *Mol Genet Metab*. 2012;105(1):16–25.
49. Brusilow SW, Maestri NE. Urea cycle disorders: diagnosis, pathophysiology, and therapy. *Adv Pediatr*. 1996;43:127–170.
50. Leonard JV, Morris AA. Urea cycle disorders. *Semin Neonatol*. 2002; 7(1):27–35.
51. Picca S, Bartuli A, Dionisi-Vici C. Medical management and dialysis therapy for the infant with an inborn error of metabolism. *Semin Nephrol*. 2008;28(5):477–480.
52. Hanudel M, Avasare S, Tsai E, Yadin O, Zaritsky J. A biphasic dialytic strategy for the treatment of neonatal hyperammonemia. *Pediatr Nephrol*. 2014;29(2):315–320.
53. Batshaw ML, MacArthur RB, Tuchman M. Alternative pathway therapy for urea cycle disorders: twenty years later. *J Pediatr*. 2001; 138(1 Suppl):S46–S54; discussion S54–S55.
54. Romero-Gomez M, Jover M, Galan JJ, Ruiz A. Gut ammonia production and its modulation. *Metab Brain Dis*. 2009;24(1):147–157.
55. Vince AJ, Burridge SM. Ammonia production by intestinal bacteria: the effects of lactose, lactulose and glucose. *J Med Microbiol*. 1980;13(2):177–191.
56. Aires CC, van Cruchten A, Ijlst L, et al. New insights on the mechanisms of valproate-induced hyperammonemia: inhibition of hepatic N-acetylglutamate synthase activity by valproyl-CoA. *J Hepatol*. 2011; 55(2):426–434.
57. Krivitzy L, Babikian T, Lee HS, Thomas NH, Burk-Paull KL, Batshaw ML. Intellectual, adaptive, and behavioral functioning in children with urea cycle disorders. *Pediatr Res*. 2009;66(1):96–101.

Therapeutics and Clinical Risk Management

Publish your work in this journal

Therapeutics and Clinical Risk Management is an international, peer-reviewed journal of clinical therapeutics and risk management, focusing on concise rapid reporting of clinical studies in all therapeutic areas, outcomes, safety, and programs for the effective, safe, and sustained use of medicines. This journal is indexed on PubMed Central, CAS,

Submit your manuscript here: <http://www.dovepress.com/therapeutics-and-clinical-risk-management-journal>

Dovepress

EMBASE, Scopus and the Elsevier Bibliographic databases. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.